

HOMES OF THE VICTIMS OF ESTHER MILLER.

Delancey Street Knows Three
of These Misguided Lit-
tle Girls.

Mothers Sit Weeping Over the
Fate That Has Befallen
Their Daughters.

One Thought Her Child Was Work-
ing in a Factory Where Feath-
ers Are Made.

HAD TRIED TO BE GOOD TO HER.

The Aged Grandfather of Pretty Pauline
Fernstein is Glad for the First Time
That the Wayward Child's
Mother is Dead.

Delancey street is very much interested
in the Esther Miller abduction case. De-
lancey street knew Esther Miller and her
little candy and soda stand, and it knew
three out of the five little girls who say
they were lured into the easy path of sin
by this woman, and who are held as wit-
nesses in the case.

Yetta Warshawer lived down there. She
is one of the principal witnesses in the
hideous affair.

Yetta was a pretty, little, plump, black-
haired girl, with the great solemn black
eyes of her race. She was a quiet girl,
and very gentle and good to the babies in
the tenement where she lived. Every one
liked her, and to-day every one is wonder-
ing how the Miller woman could get such
control over her.

The house where Yetta lived is a tower-
ing, tottering tenement. The steps are car-
peted with babies, and every landing opens
upon a dusty vista of black halls and dark
closets of rooms. The Warshawers live on
the top floor. There are seven in the family
and they live in two rooms and a closet.
The rooms are clean and the furniture is
crowded together in something like a sem-
blance of neatness and order.

The little family sat in the tiny front room
all day yesterday. They talked about
Yetta. The girl's father is a great, power-
ful man with muscles like a gladiator. He
is a porter. The girl's mother is a kindly
looking woman with a simple face, full of
a dazed trouble.

"Yetta was a good girl," said the mother.
"A good girl. She help me in my house. She
take care of the baby. She learn to sew,
and when she can she work to make the
flower and the feather. I do not know how
I shall do. I do all I can to make her
good girl. Her father work hard for her
and for me." The great man at the table
threw up his shoulder in a gesture of im-
patient tenderness.

"I give her good home, everything nice,"
went on the woman. "She say, 'Mamma,
give me a penny for ice cream.' I give it to
her. Every week I give her to buy a penny
of ice cream. See, look the coat I make
for her." The trembling woman caught up
a cheap, little jacket, neatly made. "See,"
she said, "I sit up when the baby is gone
to bed. I sit up to make the coat. I want
her not to be ashamed, for the other girls
having nice coat. You see—pocket, button,
all I put on." The poor, little, tawdry
jacket trembled in the woman's shaking
hand.

THE MAN IS THE COMFORTER.
"There," said the man by the table;
"there, do not cry. It is no use to cry.
She is but a little girl."

"I do not scold the girl," said the woman.
"Oh, no, I do not scold. She is a little
child. I try so hard to give her all to make
her to be happy, and now—"

"Ssh," said the big man, lifting his
great head, as a lion lifts his eyes; "she is
our little daughter."
Annie Lewis lived on Delancey street,
too. Her home was up, up, up, at the very
top of a tall building.

The stairs and the narrow back halls
were full of babies, and every door creaked
to let some one look out, at the people
who were going to "the Lewises."

Mrs. Lewis stood at her kitchen table,
ironing. She is a little bit of a tired, dis-
contented woman, with a face lined and in-
terfused with hopeless wrinkles.

"Annie?" she said, dully. "My little
girl? She's gone, you know. The Gerry
Society took her away. I hope she'll stay
there awhile. This isn't a good place for
her. There are too many people here. I
tried to be a good mother to her. She was
always a good girl. She helped me at home.
She never was cross. She told me she was
working at a feather factory. I thought
she was. She used to show me her hands
colored with the feather dye. I guess she
did that just for a blind. I can't hardly be-
lieve it. I've got a big family to do for.
My husband is out of work. We do the
best we can. Poor folks mustn't complain."

Pauline Feinstein lived on Eldridge
street. Upstairs, too. Up one, two, three,
four, five steep, dark flights, with sudden
turns, and treacherous angles.
Mrs. Feinstein was at home. She sat
rocking a baby. Another baby clutched
at her skirts and swung himself to and
fro with the rhythm of the creaking rock-
ing chair. Mr. Feinstein sat on a bench,
his head against the wall. An old man
sat at the table.

"Pauline was my sister," said Mrs. Fein-
stein. "She has lived with me ever since
I was married. I used to see her going
with a lot of girls that didn't work any-
where, and I told her what would come
of it. She laughed at me. She was a
bright girl, and I always called her a good
girl. I thought she was."

PERHAPS SHE WILL BE BETTER.
"Well, well," said the young man, who
sat by the wall. "Maybe she will be
when she comes home. This is a lesson to
her."

"Maybe," said the woman, rocking faster
and faster. "Maybe, I'm going to take her
right home again. We'll see if we can
get her work somewhere. That's the great
thing. If she has work she will be busy,
and then she will have the things she
wants—good things to wear and—"

"Good things to eat," said the man smil-
ing ruefully at a half loaf of dry bread
upon the table.

"Yes," said the young woman, smiling,
too—a drawn smile, that made her gentle
face look strangely sardonic—"good things
to eat."

The old man raised his head and stared
first at the woman and then at the man. He
looked like the pictures of the patriarchs.
His long hair fell in tangles on his bent
shoulders. His pale face was drawn with a
look of mortal agony.

"Annechen," he said huskily, "Annechen,
my little, little Annechen"—he broke into a
torrent of Hebrew. His thin old voice
quavered and broke.

"Ssh, father," said the young woman.
"Hush! It is not yet too late."

"He says that the child's mother is dead,"
said the young man, "and he says that for
the first time since he saw the coffin, he
does not wish her back again."

Down at the foot of the stairs an eager
group stood watching.

"Is she coming home?" said a grizzled
woman, with a face like a wasp's.

"Will they take her back?" said a great
woman with a head of frozied hair.

"Will they take her back?" piped an evil-
eyed child.

"Yes," said the victors.

And all the curious, prying mob rushed out
to tell the world of the streets that the little
girl who had gone wrong would come home,
and that the people who loved her and would
better her were unhappy.

HOLY LIVES HONORED.

Beautiful Statues of American Saints Placed
in New Catholic Seminary
at Yonkers.

Archbishop Corrigan designed that the
new seminary at Dunwoodie, Yonkers,
should replace St. Joseph's Seminary, at
Troy, and intended to make this great
training school for the priesthood a thor-
oughly American institution in every way.
These ideas have been carried out, and are
illustrated in the perpetuation of the mem-
ory of historical facts and personages con-
nected with the New World by statues of
holy men and women of the Western
Hemisphere which will adorn the seminary
halls.

The proposed collection, when complete,
will be the most notable in the world. It
was begun yesterday, when life-size statues
of St. Rose of Lima and St. Turibius,
Father Isaac Jogues, S. J., and Kateri
Tekakwitha, the Indian, were set in
position. Statues of Saints Peter and Paul
were erected. All of these simulacra are
the work of Sculptor Joseph Siebel, of this
city.

Saint Rose of Lima, the first saint to be
canonized on this side of the ocean, is rep-
resented in the habit of a Dominican nun,
to which order she gave her life. She
wears a silver crown around which are
dimly sharp points, so arranged as to
represent the crown of thorns. This crown, as
shown in the statue, is half concealed un-
der her veil.

She holds a crucifix, and a wreath of
roses, emblematic of her name and char-
acter.

near Aureliaville, this State, on October 2,
1690.
The last of the four statues is that of
Kateri Tekakwitha, "The Lily of the
Mohawks."

FOR INTENDING CITIZENS.

Austria-Hungarian Applicants to Follow a New
Form of Procedure.

Hungarians who wished to become citi-
zens of the United States have hitherto
been compelled to declare themselves as
former citizens of Austria, and to renounce
allegiance to the Emperor of Austria.

The Secretary of State recently sent to
the State and Territorial Governors a
letter on the subject, enclosing one from
Prince Raoul Wrede, Austria-Hungarian
Chargé d'Affaires.

Prince Wrede says: "The object desired
can be attained by such wording of the
oath as shall mention the fact of the exist-
ence of separate Austrian and Hungarian
citizenship, and shall also, in referring to
the sovereign, allegiance to whom is re-
nounced, make express mention of the
joint character of the ruler."

Austria and Hungary are politically in-
dependent. The only tie is that the Em-
peror of Austria is the Apostolic King of
Hungary.

E. Randolph Robinson's Will.
E. Randolph Robinson's will, filed for probate

POWERS NOT LIKELY TO BLOCKADE CRETE.

Austria's Proposal Meets with
Disfavor in Great
Britain.

English Squadron Gathering at
Gibraltar Makes the Situ-
ation Serious.

AUTONOMY FOR THE ISLAND

Salisbury, It Is Believed, Has a Plan to
Relieve the Christians from the
Oppression of Their
Turkish Rulers.

Berlin, August 1.—Following close upon
the conferences between Chancellor von
Hohenlohe and Count Goluchowski, the
Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, at
the former's chateau at Alt-Aussee, and
the summoning to Rome of Count Nigra,

of which places the revolt against Turkish
rule has again excited the deep interest of
statesmen in the Eastern question which
has long been a smoldering firebrand in
the councils of Europe.

The official newspapers here and in Vi-
enna no longer pretend that concert of the
powers exists relative to Crete. An open
diplomatic split has occurred over the ques-
tion of a blockade of the island by fleets of
the combined powers, a proposal which had
its initiative in St. Petersburg. The pro-
posal is attributed to the Czar's personal
intervention, he desiring to relieve his uncle,
King George of Greece, from his embar-
rassing position toward his subjects, who
heartily support the aspirations of the Cre-
tans to cut loose from Turkey, while at the
same time maintaining the Turkish regime
through the initiative of St. Petersburg.
Austria took official responsibility for the
proposal.

England Would Not Consent.

Probably Emperor Francis Joseph was
prompted to do this, in view of the Czar's
approaching visit. Germany had assented
as a matter of course, and France had ad-
hered to Russia. Combined naval action
seemed assured, when Great Britain, with-
out absolutely declining to be a party to
the arrangement, intimated that the pow-
ers ought first to attempt to pacify the
Creteans by compelling the Porte to give its
assent to reasonable demands for the bet-

ter of the condition of the Christian
inhabitants of Crete. The Marquis di Ru-
dini is understood to side with the British
Prime Minister in his views of the action
that should be taken by the powers.

No German warship was to take part in
the blockade. In view of the opposition
of Great Britain it is doubtful now whether
Austria will join the blockade, and an iso-
lated Franco-Russian demonstration is, ac-
cording to official opinion here, improbable.

The Neuste Nachrichten says that British
warships are assembling at Gibraltar, and
that this points out that Great Britain is
prepared for emergencies in the Mediter-
ranean, and that she, having abandoned her
policy for the preservation of Turkey, is
ready to seize what advantage she can from
the breaking up of that empire.

The National Zeitung declares that the
establishment of a blockade would mean the
giving up of the Cretan Christians to the
mercies of the Turks by cutting off their
supplies, which enable them to defend them-
selves against oppression and outrage. It
is a shameful spectacle, the paper adds,
to see Christian Europe acting a ballet for
the Sultan, and handing a helpless people
over to Turkish vengeance.

The National Zeitung approves of a
blockade. It says it is the view in the
official circles that if the Cretans desire
to liberate themselves they must do so by
the strength of their own arms, though it
does not point out how they are to pro-
cure arms if the warships of outside pow-
ers blockade their coast.

Salisbury for Autonomy.

London, August 1.—A Cabinet council
lasting over two hours was held yesterday,
at which the Russo-French proposals to es-

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large number of lots marked down to
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Mr. H. A. Starrett, connected
with the Herald, published at
Thomaston, Knox Co., Me., re-
cently had an interview with Mr.
George A. Nichols of that place,
who had derived great benefit
from Ripans Tabules, and on Sep-
tember 16, 1895, obtained from him
the following statement: "Years
ago I worked in the mines of
Colorado. My meals were irreg-
ular and the consequence was
I have been a terrible sufferer
from indigestion ever since. I
tried many patent medicines with-
out realizing any benefit until my
brother Charles advised me to
try Ripans Tabules. I thought it
useless to waste any more money
in medicine, but as he urged me
I bought a package, and deriving
such benefit therefrom pur-
chased more packages. I can
now eat all kinds of vegetables,
mince pie, cheese and baked
beans, which I have not dared to
eat for many years."
(Signed), GEO. A. NICHOLS."

Ripans Tabules are sold by all druggists, or
by mail if the price (50 cents) is sent to The
Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce st.,
New York. Sample vial, 10 cents.

(Cut this out. It will not appear
again.)

**\$25.00 GIVEN
IN
GOLD AWAY**

Who can form the greatest number of words
from the letters in CONTESTANTS? You are
smart enough to make fifteen or more words, we
feel sure, and if you do you will receive a good
reward. Do not use any letter more than once.
It appears in the word. Here is an example of
the way to work it out: Can, once, out, come, on
test, tests, to, eat, etc. The publishers of
WOMAN'S WORLD and JENNINGS BRYAN
MONTHLY will pay \$10 in gold to the person
able to make the largest list of words from the
letters in the word CONTESTANTS: 36 for the
second largest, 25 for the third, \$1 for 15,
fourth, and \$1 for the fifth, and a lady's list
some American movement worth for each of
seven next largest lists. The above reward
given free and without consideration for the
poss of attracting attention to our hand-
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MRS. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN IN HER CYCLING DRESS.

The wife of the Democratic candidate has adopted the wheel as a pleasant means of obtaining needed exercise, and usually takes a spin in the evening, after the
cares of the day are over.

acter, depends lightly from the fingers of
the left hand. Rose, of Lima, occupies
a niche on one side of the stairs leading
to the chapel.
Directly opposite on the other side is
the statue of St. Turibius, archbishop of
Lima, Peru, clad in his full robes with the
crozier in his hand and the mitre on his
head.

Next to the statue of St. Turibius has
been placed that of Father Jogues, the
first Catholic missionary to the American
Indians, who met the death of a martyr

yesterday, names Colonel William Jay and John
L. Cadwalader executors and trustees. Mr.
Robinson was well known to the bar. He died
on July 24 at his home, No. 23 Washington
Square. The will, which is dated March 22,
1893, apportions the estate, valued at \$325,000,
as follows: Mr. Robinson's papers, law library,
pictures, watches and jewelry to his son,
Moncure Robinson, and to his daughters, Eleanor
Jay Robinson and Augusta. Frances Brewster
Robinson, their mother's jewelry and ornaments.
The residuary estate is left in trust equally to
the three children.

the Italian Ambassador to Austria, comes
the arrangement for a meeting between the
Marquis di Rudini, the Italian Prime Min-
ister, and Count Goluchowski. The place
of this meeting is as yet unknown, but
it will probably be at some place on the
Italian frontier.

There is no mystery attaching to all
these movements. They are caused by the
situation in Crete and Macedonia, in both

ment of the condition of the Christian
inhabitants of Crete. The Marquis di Ru-
dini is understood to side with the British
Prime Minister in his views of the action
that should be taken by the powers.

No German warship was to take part in
the blockade. In view of the opposition
of Great Britain it is doubtful now whether
Austria will join the blockade, and an iso-
lated Franco-Russian demonstration is, ac-

tablish a blockade of the Island of Crete
was the subject under consideration. Sub-
sequent to the adjournment of the council
the opinion was expressed at the Foreign
Office that Lord Salisbury was opposed to
the adoption of the proposal for a block-
ade, and would reply to the suggestions
that such a course be taken by counter-
proposals for the granting of autonomy to
the island.